



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

December 11, 2008

MR WILLIAM J MAXWELL
608 SOUTH WRIGHT STREET
URBANA, IL 61801

Subject: DRAKE, SAINT CLAIR

FOIPA No. 1110078- 000

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☒ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3) _____

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

335 page(s) were reviewed and 324 page(s) are being released.

☒ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

☒ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.

☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

In response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, enclosed is a processed copy of FBI Headquarters files 97-4852 and 161-1681.

Pursuant to Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 16.11 and 16.49, there is a fee of ten cents per page for duplication. No fees are assessed for the first 100 pages. Your check or money order, payable to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the amount of \$22.40, is due upon receipt of this communication.

To minimize costs to both you and the FBI, extra file copies of the same document were not processed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

100-101-

Date:

10/2/61

To:

SAC, Washington Field

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject:

JAMES EARL RAY, CLARENCE
aka St. Clair Brown
PRISON BREAK - ALLEGED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 06-04-2008 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

You are requested to conduct an investigation of the above-named individual in accordance with the instructions contained in Section 19, Volume 2 of the Manual of Instructions and Chapter 78, Part 3 of the FBI Handbook. This case is to be assigned immediately and reports of the completed investigation must be submitted Airmail, Special Delivery, where proper, to reach the Bureau by 11/3/61.

Birth date and Birthplace:

Present Address:

Social Security Number:

Firm to employ and position involved:

Enc. (2)

- 1 - Norfolk - Enc. (2)
- 1 - Chicago - Enc. (2)
- 1 - New York - Enc. (2)
- 1 - Boston - Enc. (2)
- 1 - New Orleans - Enc. (2)
- 1 - Philadelphia - Enc. (2)

Letter to Washington Field
Re: John Gibbs St. Clair Drake

ALL OFFICES: By separate communication each field office is being furnished instructions pertaining to investigations under this character. The procedures in handling these investigations will be the same as the referral cases presently received from CSC under Public Law 223, 82nd Congress (See II of I, Section 19C, pages 13 and 14.) The classification is 161. The character is Peace Corps-Applcmt (PC-A) Submit original and four copies of ur reports.

It is incumbent upon you to resolve the question which prompted CSC to refer this case to the FBI. The applicant's adult life must be completely accounted for including periods of unemployment. Ascertain identity and present location of applicant's immediate family members and have appropriate credit and arrest checks conducted.

Resistant sources who have furnished derogatory information. Ascertain if they possess additional information and will furnish signed statements and appear before a hearing board.

Contact security informants where appropriate.

CHICAGO: Include statement in urcp that this case was referred to the FBI by the Civil Service Commission under the provisions of the Peace Corps Act.

Bufiles contain information indicating St. Clair Drake, was the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Negro Veteran and the Church." Information is set forth therein to the effect Drake was an active member of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America. Attempt to locate and include pertinent information appearing therein in urcp. (61-7559-2-7622)

The following files contain information pertaining to individuals who may be identical with the applicant and his wife. If identical and pertinent utilize in connection with instant investigation.

CG 100-17871, urlet to Bureau, 6/23/53. (100-341523-9) pg. 7
CG 100-18099, urcp dated 5/1/52, page 12; urcp dated 3/1/51, page 10; and urcp dated 7/23/53, page 7. pg. 12, 61
CG 100-17031, urcp dated 10/29/47, pages 7 and 8. pg. 10, 97
CG 62-4612, urcp dated 2/16/51. (62-93753-5)
CG 100-8480, urcp 5/23/46, page 2. (100-135-9-198)
CG 100-17726, urcp dated 6/3/46, page 3. (61-7341-9-385)



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

FEB 9 2009

Case No. Case #200807485

Dr. William J. Maxwell
Department of English
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
608 South Wright Street
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Dr. Dr. Maxwell:

I refer to your letter of January 27, 2008 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation requesting file records on the author and sociologist, St. Clair Drake. The Federal Bureau of Investigation subsequently referred three documents which had originated in the Department of State for our reply.

We have reviewed the documents and determined that two of the documents may be released in full and the third in part. Some of the material in the excised portions of document F1 is currently and properly classified under Executive Order 12958 in the interest of national defense or foreign relations. As such, it is exempt from release under subsection (b)(1) of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Other withheld material in that document is of such a nature that its release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy and as such it is exempt from release under subsection (b)(6) of the FOIA.


You have the right to appeal our determination within 60 days. Appeals should be addressed to the Chairman, Appeals Review Panel, c/o Appeals Officer, A/ISS/IPS/PP/LC, SA-2, Room 8100, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20522-8100. The case control number should be shown on the letter of appeal.

Please note that the FBI has deleted information in document numbered F1 under subsection (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6) of the Freedom of Information Act. Subsection (b)(7)(C) exempts from release records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes which, if released, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Exemption (b)(6) is explained above. If you wish to appeal those particular deletions, please write

- 2 -

within 60 days to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, and cite FBI Case No. FOI/PA #1110078-000.

Sincerely,


Margaret P. Grafeld, Director
Office of Information Programs and Services

Enclosure(s):
3 document(s)

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could be reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could be reasonably expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 6

Page 15 ~ b1

Page 16 ~ b1

Page 18 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 19 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 73 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 74 ~ Referral/Direct

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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X for this Page X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 5
Page 3 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 5 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 6 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 7 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 137 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

19

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward
☒ Attention
☒ Return to

 b6
 b7C
 Ext. RB

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R#

Date

Searcher
Initials

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

M.F. 161-1651
 97-4852
 SY 105-108322-5406
 SY 62-92201-399
 John Little Saint Claude
 Drake
 55
 John Drake (aka The Ill
 Mr. J.B. Wake man)
 Mr. L.H. Antidote man
 1961
 Saint Claude Drake
 I-100-767-52126 sum
 12-31-56
 "approx 80 see ref not
 listed"

 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/9/00 BY 60321USP/SP/SP

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 2/2/62	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/8 - 31/62
TITLE OF CASE JOHN GIBBS ST. CLAIR DRAKE, aka St Clair Drake <small>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</small>		REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted]	TYPED BY dkz
		CHARACTER OF CASE PEACE CORPS - APPLICANT	

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/8/61, at Chicago.
 Chicago airtel to New York, dated 1/16/62.
 Chicago airtel to Indianapolis, dated 1/23/62.
 Chicago airtel to Bureau, dated 1/24/62.
 Washington Field airtel to Chicago, dated 1/25/62.
 Chicago airtel to Detroit, dated 1/27/62.
 Chicago airtel to Los Angeles, dated 1/27/62.
 Chicago teletype to New Orleans, dated 1/31/62.
 New York airtel to Chicago dated 1/29/62.
 St. Louis airtel to Bureau dated 1/30/62
 - RUC.

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

Five (5) copies of Exhibit A (two page statement of DRAKE on 1/18/53).

Five (5) copies of Exhibit B (seven page statement of DRAKE on 1/18/53).

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		161-1681-40	
5 - Bureau (161-1681) (AM RM) (Encls 20) 1 - Chicago (161-521)		NOT RECORDED 10 FEB 5 1962 SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY	1cc CCO - 2cc Peace Corps	SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.	
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	2/14/62		
HOW FWD.	gated		

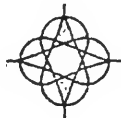
61-70092-7622

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DATE 06-05-2008 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

THE NEGRO VETERAN

and the

CHURCH



By

ST. CLAIR DRAKE

10 Cents

St. Clair Drake, the author of this pamphlet, is a young anthropologist living in Chicago. Co-author with Horace Cayton of the widely-discussed study of Chicago's Negro community, *Black Metropolis*, his writings and researches have already won for him a substantial reputation as a profound scholar and penetrating writer. He is at present an assistant professor of Sociology and Anthropology at Roosevelt College in Chicago. Before the war he was a member of the faculty of Dillard University, New Orleans, as Professor of Anthropology. During the war he served as a Warrant Officer in the U. S. Maritime Service. In addition to *Black Metropolis*, he has also written *Negro Churches and Associations in Chicago*. He is a member of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.

**To Negro Veterans who belong to Churches
and to the Negro Ministers of the United
States and their Congregations:**

GREETINGS:

This is the voice of those who were torn from their homes, their work, their schools, and their churches to fight for the Four Freedoms in Africa, India, China, Europe and the many islands of the seas. This is the voice of those who got back. Some didn't

In a spirit of dedication to those who left never to return —

In the hope that our children may never have to go —

With a sense of responsibility to the Negro people —

We, ON APRIL 6, 7, 1946, IN CHICAGO ASSEMBLED, DID MEET AND ORGANIZE THE UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA.

We did so in the determination to secure for ourselves and our people the Four Freedoms here at home for which we were fighting on many distant shores. Because we feel our aims are just and our cause a righteous one, we appeal for your support and that of your church in our struggle for democracy. Our aim is your aim:

To preach the good news to the poor,

To heal the broken-hearted,

To preach deliverance to the captives,

To restore sight to the blind,

To set at liberty them that are bruised.

We should walk the road together.

- United Negro and Allied Veterans of America

THE NEGRO CHURCH MILITANT

Our forefathers were slaves, torn from their homeland to satisfy the greed and lust of men. Throughout the dark night of bondage they sang:

*Go down Moses, Way down in Egypt's land —
Tell ol' Pharaoh
Let my people go! . . .*

The masters tried to stop them from meeting together unless some white person was present to watch and listen, but our forefathers gathered in their churches, turned down pots around them to stop the sound from carrying to the homes of the masters and overseers, and they sang together:

*Oh Freedom, Oh Freedom,
Oh Freedom over me, over me,
And before I'll be a slave,
I'll be buried in my grave,
And go home to my Lord and be free.*

They listened to sermons to keep up their hope; they practiced reading and writing; they shared their mutual woes and each other's burdens bore. They helped thousands of slaves to run away to the North, hiding them in churches and feeding and clothing them. When some heroic guide like Harriet Tubman was near, waiting to lead them to freedom along the Underground Railroad, you could hear the signal to flee rising over the hillside:

*Steal away, steal away
Steal away to Jesus —*

And then, when the liberating armies swept through the South land, bringing freedom in their train, white and black soldiers sang as they marched shoulder to shoulder:

*Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the
Lord,
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of
wrath are stored,
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible
swift sword,
His truth is marching on.
In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across
the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you
and me,
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men
free
His truth is marching on.*

Deliverance came. And when the vials of wrath had all been emptied; when the four horsemen had ceased to ride; a mighty chorus swelled from the cotton-fields and cane-breaks, from the Big Houses and cabins:

**FREE AT LAST, FREE AT LAST,
THANK GOD-A-MIGHTY, I'M
FREE AT LAST.**

Emancipation brought freedom, but we had to start from scratch - without lands, houses, schools, hospitals. We had to make bricks without straw - but we did it. The church was the center of this new life; it served as school house and lodge hall as well as a place of worship. Gradually schools appeared, built and financed at first by white and colored churches. Doctors, lawyers, political leaders arose to take their place beside the clergy. There were powerful adversaries - some of the former masters, the Ku Klux Klan, and many misguided white people as poor as the slaves themselves. Like Nehemiah's people we often had to fight while we were building. We had to set a watchman on the wall. But all the time we kept singing: "I'm a-rolling, I'm a-rolling, through this unfriendly world" — And here we are today.

The Church and Our Unfinished Task

The fight is not yet over, we are only half free. We have made progress in the last seventy-five years, but there is still a lot to be done. Our people do not have an equal chance at getting jobs or decent houses. Our children have poor schools throughout most of the Southland, and in many northern communities. We are jim-crowed and often denied the right to vote. There are places, still, where we walk the streets with fear and where lynch mobs attack us.

But we have learned how to fight our battles - in the courts; with our votes, before the bar of public opinion, and even with our hands when we are violently attacked. And thousands of white friends have arisen to help us in our struggle. The church has fought, too.

During the depression and the war we learned to fight for the dignity of all men. Together with the white people of good will we have fought the common enemies of all of us - the Fascists at home and abroad - those who take the bread out of our mouths by overcharging or by underpaying us; those who spread race hatred; those who deny us the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In all these struggles the church and its leaders have helped to keep alight the fires of freedom - opening their doors to mass meetings, serving on committees, contributing funds. There are hundreds of brave ministers whose work does not make the headlines but who are bearing the burden in the heat of the day, and laboring long and hard in the vineyard. We must help their work to bear fruit.

Walk Together Children Don't You Get Weary

1,154,480 sons and daughters of the Negro people served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Merchant Marine during the war.

These Americans were told that they were fighting for FREEDOM OF RELIGION, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM FROM WANT, FREEDOM FROM FEAR. We believe in those freedoms ---- for everybody. We are back home now. We see that thousands still don't have those freedoms. We're going to fight just as hard for them right here as we did over there.

This is our Program:

1. To unite as many veterans as we can in our organization. UNAVA is open to all Negro and white veterans no matter what war they fought in. We do not ask anybody to give up membership in other veterans organizations when they join us. But, we have a special job to do, to fight for the Negro veteran's rights, and we need an organization to do it.
2. To help each other, as veterans to find a useful place in civilian life and to get all our rights under the veterans laws.
3. To use our influence to secure equal rights for all Negroes --- schools, jobs, houses, freedom from being pushed around,
4. To preserve the history of the part Negroes played in the war, and to tell the story to the world.
5. To work for peace and goodwill among all nations and all peoples. WE WANT TO COOPERATE WITH ALL OTHER ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN MAKING THIS A BETTER WORLD TO LIVE IN.

The Negro Church also has a social program. UNAVA is prepared to help the church carry out its program — BUILDING THE HOME ON FIRM FOUNDATIONS — regular well paid jobs and decent housing.

DEVELOPING CIVIC PRIDE — good schools and competent teachers and sincere forceful community leaders,

EXTENDING COMMUNITY SERVICES — church nursery schools supported by public funds; the church a cultural center where people can meet to enjoy good music, plays, films; more and better recreational centers for the youth.

PROMOTING GOOD CITIZENSHIP — the church as a center where people can meet in classes to learn how to interpret the Constitution and how to use their rights as voters.

STRENGTHENING GOOD WILL AND BROTHERHOOD BETWEEN THE RACES — UNAVA pledges to assist and strengthen the hands of all church leaders who are organizing the people of their community in the struggle for an abundant life. We feel that there are ways in which we are specially fitted to help. There are some immediate jobs that have to be done if the church is to maintain its freedom to struggle for equal rights.

1. There are false prophets to be exposed:

There are men abroad in the land who are stirring up race hatred under the banners of the Christian religion.

THEODORE BILBO . . .boasts that he is a preacher, but he tells white people that it is their Christian duty to keep Negroes from voting even if they have to shoot and kill them.

GERALD L. K. SMITH . . . is another preacher who hides behind his sacred robes while spreading hatred of Jews, Negroes and labor leaders.

THE KU KLUX KLAN . . .dares to call itself a Christian organization and operates under the sign of the cross.

All over our country too, there are lesser Gerald L. K. Smiths and Bilbos who pervert the Gospel, preach false doctrines, and deny the word that "In Christ there is neither Jew nor Gentile, Greek nor barbarian, bond nor free."

We have learned how to know a Fascist when we see and hear one — in America as well as in Germany and Japan. UNAYA is going to ferret out and expose these false prophets who disgrace the religion they claim to preach, and the Constitution they claim to respect.

2. There are mighty battles to be fought:

The Jericho-walls of prejudice and hate can come tumbling down if we get the people to march and sound the ram's horn. We were front-line fighters against fascism overseas — we'd like to be the Gideon's band in the fight against prejudice here at home.

We don't need to use shot and shell and atom bombs, but we do need the courage to speak up for our rights and to defend ourselves when attacked. When one of us wins a victory as a veteran it is a victory for all the Negro people.

In Birmingham, several hundred of us have twice marched in our uniforms, peacefully, but positively, to the city hall demanding the right to vote. Many were registered.

In Jackson, Mississippi, one of us was beaten for trying to register. But more will try. In the same city some of us testified against Bilbo before a Senate committee. In Columbia, Tennessee, when a veteran tried to protect his mother from a white man who kicked her, a mob aided by the state police began beating and killing Negroes, conducting a reign of terror in the Negro district

and wrecking and looting homes of peaceful citizens. But with nation-wide support from Negro, labor and liberal organizations, the attempted frame-up of a large number of Columbia Negroes was smashed. In this significant fight Negro veterans played an important role. The ruthless and carefully-planned massacre of four Negroes in Monroe, Georgia, two of them women, and one a veteran, aroused the nation and Negro ministers and veterans led the fight for justice.

The tragic, revolting story of Isaac Woodard, a 27-year-old Negro veteran, whose eyes were gouged out by a white-supremacy cop in Batesburg, S. C., shocked millions up and down the land. In Freeport, N. Y., two Negro veterans were brutally killed by a policeman although they had committed no crime. Churches and community organizations raised their united voices against this outrage and demanded an investigation and punishment of the murderer in uniform.

There are mighty battles to be fought against Jim Crow. We shall be in the thick of the fights using all lawful means to win. Every victory we win is a victory for the things the church stands for — the equality of all before God and man.

3. There are bridges to be built:

The Christian message is one of goodwill among men. UNAVA wants to help throw bridges across the gulf of misunderstanding that separates Negroes from whites. We plan to seek out every white veteran who is on our side—North and South—and to keep him informed about the hopes and needs of the Negro people.

We plan to support all organizations that are trying to get colored and white peoples together for a common cause, such as schools, trade unions, religious organizations, the YWCA and various interracial committees. Wherever such groups exist, UNAVA will see a duty to support them.

THE UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS AND THE CHURCH SHOULD WORK TOGETHER

We should like to see a chapter of the United Negro and Allied Veterans (UNAVA) organized in every Negro church alongside the Sunday School, the Young Peoples Society and the Missionary Society. It can be a vital aid to the pastor in carrying out the struggle for freedom.

We should like to see an auxiliary to the United Negro and Allied Veterans (UNAVA) in every church where the mothers and wives whose sons and daughters went forth to war can assist those who returned in making democracy work for all Americans.

The work of UNAVA can be further strengthened:

If every church, association, ministerial alliance, convention, synod and council would pass a resolution endorsing UNAVA and its program.

If the church will give us spiritual support in our battle against the evils of discrimination, Jim-Crowism and mob violence. If every minister will become personally responsible for seeing that the veterans in his community know about our program.

Date

United Negro and Allied Veterans of America
National Headquarters
925 U Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

I am interested in the principles of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America and would like to register my endorsement to the aims and objectives. I would also like to receive the organizational material telling me how to set up a chapter of UNAVA and auxiliary in my church.

.....

.....

Date

United Negro and Allied Veterans of America
National Headquarters
925 U Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Please send some of your literature to the following persons.

.....

.....

The following religious and fraternal organizations have endorsed and are supporting the program of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America:

National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America.
Independent, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.
Woman's Army for National Defense.
National Baptist Convention of America.
National Baptist Convention of America, Inc.
National Council of Community Churches.

Wear This Pin



It is the symbol of the biggest battle of your life!

You helped win the VICTORY overseas!

Now help win the VICTORY here at home!

Become Part

of America's Foremost Progressive Veteran's Organization

UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA

CG 161-521

Roosevelt University (Formerly Roosevelt College)
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

On January 15, 1962, [REDACTED] of Roosevelt University, advised that ST. CLAIR DRAKE is "one of our truly great teachers," and commented that he would be reluctant to have him leave. He said DRAKE is one of the best informed people in this country regarding Africa. He said DRAKE has appeared before the United Nations Association as a speaker, although he does not know whether DRAKE is a member of the association. He said that in addition to his teaching duties, DRAKE has served in the past as Chairman in the Department of Sociology. Also, while on leave of absence from the University he has served as a teacher in Liberia and Ghana. He was in Ghana from about 1958 to 1961, serving as Head of the Department of Sociology at the University College of Ghana which post he filled with distinction.

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He said DRAKE's wife teaches at the University of Chicago and that DRAKE and his wife have two fine children.

He said DRAKE is a reasonable and capable individual who is well liked by his associates, all of whom are reputable. He said DRAKE's loyalty and character are above reproach.

On January 15, 1962, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Roosevelt University, advised that DRAKE is unequalled as a scholar. He said it is difficult to speak of him without being carried away with enthusiasm. He said DRAKE is unselfish and devoted to his work. His one purpose in life is to serve his fellow men and his country. His associates are above reproach and his character is of the finest and he is completely loyal to the United States. He is devoted to this country and would do everything possible to serve the best interest of the United States. DRAKE is absolutely opposed to any form of dictatorship and has no sympathy for Communism.

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He said that as a scholar in the field of Sociology DRAKE must analyze conditions as they exist and draw conclusions regarding causes and effects, and in connection with this it is possible he might say things which could be misunderstood as approving of things he does not actually approve of.

He said DRAKE is the best qualified person he knows of regarding African matters not only in regard to educational background but also in regard to personal experience in Africa and personal contacts with leading Africans.

He commented that HORACE CAYTON, who was co-author of "Black Metropolis" with DRAKE, has had some sort of psychological collapse. He does not know CAYTON's whereabouts.

On January 15, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Roosevelt University, advised that ST. CLAIR DRAKE is a fine person of excellent character, high personal integrity and reputable associates. He believes DRAKE to be much too busy with his work to participate in any organizations. He considers him a completely loyal American.

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He said DRAKE has never given any indication of Communist sympathies. He commented that DRAKE is very objective and impartial in his sociological research and he is too fine a scholar to let himself be dominated by any philosophy which would limit his freedom to draw unbiased conclusions from his studies.

He commented that DRAKE served in the Peace Corps last summer helping set up a training program.

He advised that in his recollection, DRAKE served as a teacher in Liberia around 1948. He served as a Research Worker under a Ford Foundation Grant in the general area of West Africa for about one year or so around 1954 and served as head of the department of Sociology at the University College of Ghana for two and one half years ending in 1961.

Date January 25, 1962b6
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On January 16, 1962, [redacted]
[redacted] Roosevelt University, Chicago, advised that he
first became acquainted with ST. CLAIR DRAKE in 1937 [redacted]

He stated that during the latter 1930s [redacted] worked on a
research project regarding the Negro community in Chicago which
was financed by the WPA. He stated [redacted] worked on this
project as part of [redacted] studies and received no salary for
[redacted] work. He said the project was supervised by [redacted]
[redacted] of the University of Chicago and HORACE CAYTON
was [redacted]

He recalled that DRAKE did a study of the Negro
community of Chicago for the State of Illinois around 1940.

In the early 1940s he worked on a study of Negro
life in the United States under the supervision of [redacted]
this project being sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation. He
said the results of the research were published under the
title "An American Dilemma" around 1944. He said the Carnegie
Foundation brought in [redacted] who was [redacted] to
supervise the project with the idea that a person who was not
an American could be more impartial in coordinating a study
of this nature. He does not know [redacted] present whereabouts.

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He said he understands that DRAKE served during World
War II in a medical project in Brooklyn, New York, which was
under the supervision of the Merchant Marine. In about 1946
he came to Roosevelt University to teach and has continued as
a professor there to the present time. However, he has had
several leaves of absence to work on special projects.

In approximately 1948 he was away for about eight
months and was in Cardiff, Wales, making a study of the
African West Indian community there. He said DRAKE used this
study for his doctoral dissertation.

In 1954, DRAKE went to Liberia where he taught at
the University of Liberia for about six months. While in
Liberia, he received a Ford Foundation grant to go to Ghana
and he went there in the summer of 1954 and remained until

On 1/16/62 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 161-561

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by SA [redacted] / JAV Date dictated 1/19/62

CG 161-561

the summer of 1955, making a study of mass media communications.

[redacted]
[redacted]
the time DRAKE was there. He commented [redacted] DRAKE [redacted] sociology and anthropology, so their interests overlap and they have been very close to each other professionally through the years.

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He advised that DRAKE was chairman of the Sociology Department of the University of Ghana from September, 1958 to February, 1961, and since that time he has been back at Roosevelt University.

He stated that DRAKE's character is above reproach and all of his associates, of whom he has knowledge, are reputable.

He said DRAKE told him he was once investigated in connection with his membership in the National Negro Congress, but DRAKE said he was not in that organization at the time it was infiltrated by Communists. He said DRAKE is interested in civil rights and due to his interest in civil rights, going back as far as the 1930s, he would have been thrown in contact at times with communistic individuals and organizations because they were almost the only ones active in behalf of civil rights during the 1930s and early 1940s.

He said DRAKE has been investigated in the past in connection with his possible connection with communistic organizations and he recalled that DRAKE told him that as evidence of the fact he was not a Communist he went to the Library of Congress and got a copy of a Communist publication which "tore apart" his book "Black Metropolis" because it was not Marxist and the Communists did not approve of it.

He said DRAKE is too independent minded to accept Communist discipline, even if he were inclined toward Communism, and he does not believe him to be so inclined.

He commented that DRAKE is in favor of socializing the natural resources in African countries, not because he necessarily feels that socialism is better than capitalism, but because he feels that it is the best thing for these particular countries in order to raise their standards of living rapidly. He said there are, of course, various types

CG 161-561

and degrees of socialism, such as that practiced in Russia, Sweden and England. He said DRAKE would distinguish between these various types and would be inclined to favor a form of socialism for these African countries which had no connection with Russia and embodied no alignment of the countries with either East or West.

He said DRAKE believes in legal, democratic processes of government, and he considers him a loyal American.

CG 161-521

On January 16, 1962, [redacted]
[redacted] Roosevelt University, advised she knows ST. CLAIR DRAKE as a fellow member of the faculty and has the highest regard for him. She commented that apparently some people suspected his loyalty, as he was investigated in connection with an investigation of this University and the University of Chicago, by the State of Illinois a few years ago. She said, however, that she believes any suspicions regarding his loyalty to be unjustified and that she considers him absolutely loyal to this country. She said he is a person of excellent character. She has no information regarding his associates.

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On January 29, 1962, [redacted]
[redacted] Roosevelt University advised that he lives at [redacted]
[redacted] ST. CLAIR DRAKE. DRAKE's family, consisting of DRAKE, his wife and their two children, occupy one apartment [redacted]
[redacted] but he has known DRAKE through the University since 1955.

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He said DRAKE is a trustworthy, honest person of good character and reputable associates and he considers him a loyal American. He commented that DRAKE is reluctant to accept any Government position which involves international intrigue in which he would have to take sides as, for example, the State Department, because he has many friends among officials of Ghana and if he had such a position it might alienate these friends and thus reduce his ability to get information he needs to be effective as a sociologist. He said he brought this up because it could be misconstrued as a lack of loyalty. He said he does not believe this desire to remain neutral regarding African matters would affect his suitability for the Peace Corps, for which he regards DRAKE as exceptionally well qualified.

References and Associates

Date January 24, 1962

On January 15, 1962, [redacted]
[redacted] Roosevelt University, Chicago, advised
[redacted] for part of
the time ST. CLAIR DRAKE was there, this being in 1960, and
also he has had close association with DRAKE [redacted]
[redacted] He
said DRAKE is one of the best informed people in this country
regarding Africa and knows more about Ghana than any living
American.

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He said he has an enormous admiration for DRAKE
whom he regards as a loyal American of excellent character
and reputable associates.

He said DRAKE has not kept a secret of his enthusi-
asm for African nationalism, but he, [redacted] does not feel
this is incompatible with American patriotism. He explained
that DRAKE feels that in the long run it will be best both for
this country and the African countries if they are permitted
to pursue freely their desires for self-government and their
neutralistic tendencies.

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He said he does not agree completely with DRAKE
in regard to this, but that this is merely a difference of
opinion, and he does not feel DRAKE's outlook in this respect
is any reflection on his loyalty.

He said DRAKE is remarkably well learned in diverse
fields and is outstanding as a teacher and speaker. He said
DRAKE originally specialized in race relations but in recent
years his interests have changed and he has concentrated on
African matters.

He advised that DRAKE is a very open and forthright
person who would not conceal anything, even though it might
hurt him. He said for example that DRAKE has told him and
others and has made no secret of the fact that he once belonged
to a Negro organization which later was found to be a Communist
organization. [redacted] said he does not recall what organi-
zation this was, but said DRAKE told him that most Negro

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On 1/15/62 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 161-561

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by SA [redacted] / JAV Date dictated 1/19/62

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intellectuals were members of it at the time he joined. DRAKE told him his affiliation with this organization was brought up on one occasion, he believes in connection with a passport DRAKE was seeking, and DRAKE sat down and wrote a lengthy paper about his background, and he was cleared. He said DRAKE is very "above board" and would never hide anything.

He stated he has never heard DRAKE say specifically how he feels about Communism, but from his many discussions with him on a diverse number of subjects, he feels that DRAKE is very much opposed to Communism.

He said he does not know the whereabouts of HORACE CAYTON, co-author with DRAKE of the book "Black Metropolis", but he understands CAYTON had some kind of mental breakdown and, therefore, it probably would not be desirable to interview him.

He recommended DRAKE for a position of trust with the United States Government.

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On January 29, 1962, [redacted]
[redacted] Roosevelt University, who resides at [redacted]
[redacted] advised he has known ST. CLAIR DRAKE
since 1946 when DRAKE joined the staff of Roosevelt
University. He said he believes [redacted]
and himself to be DRAKE's closest friends.

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He said DRAKE is a very fine person of excellent character and reputable associates and he is absolutely loyal to the United States. He has never heard anything indicating DRAKE's being pro-Communist and from his own conversations with DRAKE he has gained the impression DRAKE is, in fact, anti-Communist.

He said the only organizations he knows DRAKE to be affiliated with are the American Society of African Culture, which has its headquarters at 15 East 40th Street, New York City and a similar society, name unrecalled, at Boston University. He said both of these are organizations interested in the cultural aspects of Africa and they are not political in nature.

He commented that DRAKE taught at the University of Liberia at Monrovia, Liberia, around 1954 - 1955, and was Head of the Sociology Department at the University College of Ghana in Accra, Ghana, for about two years ending in 1961. He said the college was under the administration of the British even though the country had become independent so DRAKE would have dealt primarily with British Officials rather than officials of President NKRUMAH's Government. He said DRAKE is acquainted with NKRUMAH as a friend but would not be influenced by NKRUMAH in any way. [redacted] said he too is acquainted with NKRUMAH as a friend, having become acquainted with him at Lincoln University in Oxford, Pennsylvania, in the late 1930's when NKRUMAH was studying in this country.

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He said NKRUMAH is a controversial figure whom many people believe to be a Communist. He said it is his personal opinion that NKRUMAH is not a Communist but added that probably only NKRUMAH can say for sure whether he is or not.

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He added that DRAKE is very well informed regarding Africa, especially Ghana and Liberia, and he cannot think of anyone better equipped to serve in the Peace Corps.

He said DRAKE's wife and children were with him when he was in Ghana and he believes that they were with him also a few years earlier when he was in Liberia. He commented that DRAKE's wife has a Ph. D. degree and is a very competent sociologist. They have [redacted]

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[redacted] somewhat younger. He said he is not personally acquainted with any of Mrs. DRAKE's relatives and he does not believe any of her relatives live in Chicago.

On January 29, 1962, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

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[redacted] and it was in this capacity that he became acquainted with ST. CLAIR DRAKE during the late 1930's. He said DRAKE was working on a project which involved a study of the Negro Community of Chicago which was sponsored by the University of Chicago and which had its headquarters at the Good Shepherd Congregational Church. He said that his association with DRAKE at that time was through assistance rendered by the Urban League in the project DRAKE was working on. He said he has had no close association with DRAKE since the early 1940's.

He said that he believes DRAKE to be a person of good character and reputation and he has no information regarding any organizational affiliations except that in the late 1930's or early 1940's DRAKE was active with a youth group of the Urban League and was a member of the league. He said he has no reason to doubt DRAKE's loyalty to this country. He commented that he has heard DRAKE lecture many times and has read some of DRAKE's writings and he has never detected anything in his speeches or writings indicating sympathy for or approval of Communism. He said he would not hesitate to recommend him for a position of trust with the United States Government.

CG 161-521
HRE;pbh

Chicago T-10, also mentioned later in this report, advised on February 24, 1959 that one [redacted] was a sponsor of a United Negro History Week festivity on February 15, 1959 held at the United Packinghouse Workers Hall, 49th and South Wabash, Chicago.

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During another investigation conducted by the FBI, [redacted] who is also known as [redacted] and who was [redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] and in discussing subversive activities he volunteered the information that he was very strongly opposed to Communism in any form and expressed a dislike for certain Communist Party (CP) leaders in Chicago. He expressed his desire to cooperate in every possible way in preventing the growth of Communism or any subversive activities among the Negro people on Chicago's South Side. He stated he had been accused of being a Communist because he had visited Russia, as well as other countries, on a trip to Europe in 1936, and because he had appeared before meetings of various CP front groups as a speaker. He said that because of his executive position with the Urban League, it was difficult for him to refuse speaking engagements without giving definite reasons for his refusal.

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In connection with another investigation conducted by the FBI in 1950, [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] and stated he was very well acquainted with ELIZABETH JOHNS who had married ST. CLAIR DRAKE and recalled that these two individuals were very closely associated with a project in the Sociology Department in the late 1930's and early 1940's, when they collaborated with HORACE CAYTON in publishing a book entitled "Black Metropolis". He stated that it was his opinion that ELIZABETH DRAKE was a "very discontented person" during the time he knew her and believes that she grew up in a very bad family situation and that ELIZABETH DRAKE's mother, whose name he could not recall, divorced her husband a number of years ago and later remarried and as a result of the poor family relationship, ELIZABETH DRAKE became what he considered to be "psychoneurotic". He stated he did not believe ELIZABETH DRAKE was sympathetic toward Communism or any similar ideology, but rather that she was against any conventional principles accepted by the average person.

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He stated in regard to ST. CLAIR DRAKE that he believed him to be too good of a social analyst to become involved in the Communist Party.

The [redacted] [redacted] were investigated by the FBI in 1950 and 1949, respectively, under the provisions of EO 9835. Copies of reports containing the results of both these investigations have been furnished to the CSC. By letter dated August 29, 1950, CSC advised the disposition in the case regarding [redacted] was "eligible on loyalty." By letter dated October 19, 1949, CSC advised the disposition in the case regarding [redacted] was "eligible on loyalty."

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Chicago T-1, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
A characterization of the SCEF appears at the end of this report.

Chicago T-2, advised in May, 1946, that the name [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
A characterization of the AASW appears at the end of this report.

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REP:DJS

On January 30, 1962, [redacted] University of Chicago, advised SA [redacted] that he first became acquainted with the appointee in approximately 1929 or 1930 when the appointee was attending Hampton Institute in Virginia. He said that the appointee was a very bright student [redacted] the appointee the position of Research Assistant [redacted] at Dillard University. He said that the appointee worked [redacted] Research Assistant from approximately 1935 to 1937.

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[redacted] advised that while at the University of Chicago, the appointee had worked under the direction of [redacted] in gathering research which was later used by the appointee and HORACE CAYTON in their book "Black Metropolis". He said that the appointee had also done research in the study of the Negro race for the Carnegie Corporation during 1938-39. He said he felt that the appointee and CAYTON had attempted to exclude [redacted] name from this book although [redacted] was responsible for obtaining the funds for research in this matter. He said that the appointee continued his education and obtained his Doctor of Philosophy Degree under [redacted] so apparently the appointee and [redacted] continued their friendship after the publication of the above book.

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[redacted] advised he knows the appointee to have attended the University of Chicago for a period of time under a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship. He said that in regard to this fellowship, the appointee had also been given a grant to pay his salary during the two years that he had worked as Research Assistant at Dillard University. He said that [redacted] was [redacted] and had established the [redacted] fund for the education of Negroes. He said that this fund has been out of existence for approximately the past ten years.

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[redacted] advised that he has had no association with the appointee in the past 20 years. He said that during his acquaintance with the appointee he never had reason to believe that the appointee was a member of any communist or subversive groups but stated that the appointee did associate with [redacted] while at Dillard University. He described [redacted] as "way to left", advising that during this period of time there was an attempt in New Orleans to organize

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REP:DJS

Longshoremen by other than their present union. He said that there were indications in articles published in unrecalled New Orleans newspapers which indicated that this group was other than loyal to the present form of Government. He advised that [] had taken part in the above attempted organization.

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[] advised that he believes that [] had been at the University of Chicago prior to the appointee's studies at this institution. He said that [] has held numerous positions at different Negro universities in the South and is not aware of his present activities. He said that he knows of no association between [] and the appointee other than the period they both were at Dillard University.

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[] advised that in view of the fact he has had no contact with the appointee for the past 20 years, he is not in a position to know of the appointee's activities during that period. He said that he does not feel he can recommend the appointee for a "sensitive" position based on the fact that he does not believe the appointee used discretion in his choice of associates, in view of his former association with []

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HRE:mjv

Neighborhoods

5618 South Maryland Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

On January 24, 1962, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] in November, 1956, and ST. CLAIR DRAKE and his wife ELIZABETH and their children were already living at 5618 at that time. She said they were away for a time while DRAKE served with a university in Africa and returned to this address upon their return to the United States.

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She stated that the DRAKES are people of good character and reputable associates. She had no knowledge of his organizational affiliations and knew of no reason to doubt his loyalty to this country.

On January 24, 1962, [redacted]

[redacted] advised she has lived there two years and the DRAKES had [redacted] and returned to their home from a trip to Africa in 1961. She said she believes the DRAKES to be loyal Americans of good character. She had no information regarding their associates but commented that they did not seem to have many visitors.

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On January 24, 1962, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the DRAKES are people of good character and reputable associates whose loyalty she has no reason to question.

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On January 24, 1962, [redacted]

[redacted] advised she has lived there eight years and the DRAKES have owned and lived in the building

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HRE:mjv

at 5618 South Maryland, since about 1956 except that they were away for about two years while Mr. DRAKE was working in Africa. She said Mrs. DRAKE returned earlier than Mr. DRAKE but he had returned some time in 1961.

She said she believes the DRAKES to be loyal Americans of good character and reputable associates.

On January 24, 1962, [redacted] stated that the DRAKES have owned the building at captioned address and lived in it since about 1955 to the best of his recollection, except that they were away for a time in Africa. He said the DRAKES are people of excellent character whose associates and loyalty he would have no reason to question.

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5644-46 South Maryland
Chicago, Illinois

On January 24, 1962, [redacted] advised that the DRAKES were living in this building in 1952 when she came there and in approximately 1956 they moved to 5618 South Maryland in this same block. She said the DRAKES are people of good character and reputable associates, as far as she knows, and she has no reason to doubt their loyalty.

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On January 24, 1962, [redacted] advised that the DRAKES moved into the building in 1948 and remained there until July, 1953, when they went to Africa and then they returned about two years later and continued residence at this address until they moved to 5618 South Maryland, in this same block. She commented that there was a short time after they first returned from the trip to Africa in 1955 that they lived in the 5400 block of Dorchester prior to returning to this address.

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CG 161-521

HRE:mjv

She stated she has the highest regard for the DRAKES and considers them loyal Americans of good character and reputable associates. She said Mr. DRAKE has no brothers or sisters and she believes his parents to be deceased. She stated that Mrs. DRAKE has some brothers or sisters, but she does not know where they live and has no reason to believe that they are particularly close to the DRAKES.

5411 South Dorchester
Chicago, Illinois

On January 24, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who have lived at these respective addresses for periods ranging from six to 40 years, all advised that they have no recollection of the DRAKE family. They stated that [REDACTED] has lived at captioned address for many years and he had had various tenants, but none they could identify as the DRAKE family.

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On January 29, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that Mr. and Mrs. DRAKE and their children [REDACTED] for five or six months immediately after their return from Africa in 1955. He said they were people of good character and reputable associates and he considers them loyal Americans.

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CG 161-521

510 West Chestnut
Chicago, Illinois

On January 31, 1962, [redacted]
[redacted] advised she has lived there two years
and does not know DRAKE.

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On January 31, 1962, [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] advised they have
lived in the neighborhood for periods ranging from one
to five years and they do not know DRAKE.

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On January 31, 1962, [redacted]
[redacted] advised that he has lived there [redacted] years and
he knows of no one who has lived in the neighborhood longer
than [redacted]. He stated that he does not know DRAKE.

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The City of Chicago directory for 1950, the
oldest available city directory, was reviewed in an attempt
to locate people who might have known DRAKE. It is to be
noted that there was no listing of 510 West Chestnut in this
directory and no one was living in the vicinity who could
be located.

Information that DRAKE has lived at this address
is set forth in a previous report in this investigation.

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Miscellaneous

In connection with a Passport Application, JOHN GIBBS ST. CLAIR DRAKE submitted two sworn signed statements to the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C. on January 13, 1953, dealing with his feelings toward the Communist Party and his denial of ever having been a Communist Party member. One of these statements consists of two pages (Exhibit A) and the other of seven pages (Exhibit B).

"The Worker" for December 4, 1948, stated that the people of Chicago last week declared full scale war on mob violence and centered their fire first on City Hall. A photograph accompanying the article had the caption "These are the members of the Committee on Police at the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago last weekend which brought in the report demanding the ouster of Police Commissioner [redacted] Included in the photograph was Dr. SINCLAIR DRAKE.

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"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The December 13, 1949 edition of "The Worker", Illinois Edition, contains information regarding the second session of the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago, Illinois, held last Saturday in the Parkway Community Center. It reflects that to meet the challenge of continuing terrorism underscored by the Philips Case the meeting set up a special committee on "Reports and Investigation", headed by ST. CLAIR DRAKE, a teacher at Roosevelt College.

The Illinois Edition of "The Worker" for January 15, 1950, carried the following article:

"Chicago - at the Conference to End Mob Violence last Saturday, St. Clair Drake, Chairman of the Conference Research Committee, scored the newspaper silence on the White Circle League.

"How is it that the Chicago newspapers have permitted themselves to be scooped by the Illinois

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Worker in exposing this organization which threatens the security of our citizens?' he said.

"To date I have found information about the White Circle League only in the pages of the Illinois Worker."

Chicago T-3 advised in July, 1950, that the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago was a Communist Front Organization on the South Side of the City of Chicago.

A characterization of the White Circle League appears at the end of this report.

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HRE:njs

"The Worker" for April 30, 1950 stated that ST. CLAIR DRAKE was one of the sponsors of the "Save Rent Control Conference" to be held in Chicago in May, 1950. This conference was reported to be under the auspices of the Chicago Tenants Action Council (CTAC).

A characterization of the CTAC appears at the end of this report.

The "Daily Worker" for April 3, 1950 reflects that a full page advertisement had been placed in the Chicago "Sun Times" denouncing the Mundt Bill by the Chicago Chapter of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill (NCDMB). Signers of the advertisement included ST. CLAIR DRAKE, co-author of "Black Metropolis."

A characterization of the NCDMB appears at the end of this report.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication January 13, 1958.

"The Worker" for November 21, 1952 contained an article regarding the deportation of [redacted] from the United States by the State Department. It states that ST. CLAIR DRAKE, a professor at Roosevelt College in Chicago, has announced that a committee is being formed for the protection of African students from white supremacy victimization.

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The "Chicago Star" for August 21, 1948, in a column captioned "Our Town," reflects that there would be a Welcome Home Party for ST. CLAIR DRAKE, co-author of "Black Metropolis," recently returned from studies in Europe, at the Du Sable Center, 4845 South Wabash at 9:00 p.m. on Friday.

The "Chicago Star" was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, Page 224, as being among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

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A characterization of the Du Sable Community Center appears at the end of this report.

Chicago T-4 advised on April 16, 1947 that at that time ST. CLAIR DRAKE was a member of the Executive Board of the National Negro Congress (NNC), 4619 South Parkway, Chicago.

The NNC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Chicago T-4 is not available for recontact.

On April 16, 1946, Chicago T-4 furnished a leaflet published by the Education Committee of the Du Sable Lodge, International Workers Order (IWO), announcing a course of ten lectures on "Negroes' Fight for Freedom" to be held on Wednesday evenings from 8:00 to 9:30 p.m., beginning April 10 and ending May 29, at the headquarters of the National Negro Museum and Historical Foundation (NNMHF), 4448 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Included among the names of persons who would lecture was the name of ST. CLAIR DRAKE, described as a sociologist and co-author of "Black Metropolis." The leaflet further stated that the course had been prepared with the cooperation of the Abraham Lincoln School (ALS) and the NNMHF.

The IWO and the ALS have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the NNMHF appears at the end of this report.

Chicago T-4 advised on April 30, 1946 that ST. CLAIR DRAKE was an endorser of the People's Conference which was to be held April 26, 1946 at the Metropolitan Church, 41st Street at South Parkway, Chicago. Chicago T-4 stated that this conference was called by the South Side Section of the Communist Party (CP) in Chicago.

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Chicago T-4 advised in May, 1946 that ST. CLAIR DRAKE was a speaker at a mass housing conference sponsored by the CP at the Metropolitan Community Church, 4100 South Parkway, Chicago, on April 23, 1946. Chicago T-4 stated that the purpose of this meeting was to portray the needs for housing on the South Side of Chicago.

Chicago T-5 advised on January 6, 1951 that among the sponsors of the NCDMB was ST. CLAIR DRAKE, co-author of "Black Metropolis." Chicago T-5 described DRAKE as a "social democrat" and not a CP member.

Chicago T-5 was recontacted on January 29, 1962 and advised he had no further information regarding DRAKE.

The "Daily Worker" for April 7, 1946 contained an article reflecting that the NNMHF on that date announced a series of six-week courses in Negro History starting on April 15, 1946.

The "Chicago Defender" for April 13, 1946 contained information regarding these courses and indicated that ST. CLAIR DRAKE would be among those conducting classes.

Announcements of the six-week courses on Negro History and Allied Subjects indicated that the instructor for a course in "The Historic Role of the Negro Church" would be ST. CLAIR DRAKE. It was described as being non-denominational and would show the liberation role of the Negro Church in the fight for freedom.

On May 22, 1953, Chicago T-6 advised that Professor ST. CLAIR DRAKE had served on the steering committee which made arrangements for organizing an affair held May 21, 1953, at Dunbar High School, Chicago, sponsored by the Chicago Du Bois Committee and featuring Doctor W. E. B. DU BOIS from New York City as the main speaker.

"The Worker," Illinois edition, issue of February 13, 1949, on page 5, column 1, identified Doctor W. E. B. DU BOIS as Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

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The Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "New York Times" issue of May 4, 1959, on page 3, contained an article datelined May 3, 1959, Moscow, which reflected that W. E. B. DU BOIS was the third American to win the International Lenin Peace Prize, which he won in 1958. The article noted that DU BOIS stated, "I have never been a member of the Communist Party, but I think Communism is the best system for our country after this trip."

On July 18, 1959, Chicago T-7 furnished information which reflected that DU BOIS wanted to join the CP and that his wife wanted him to join, but the Soviets felt that DU BOIS was more valuable traveling abroad than being a Party member, which might jeopardize his usefulness.

"The Worker" issue of November 26, 1961 carried an article on page 1 which stated in part, "Doctor W. E. B. DU BOIS, outstanding figure in American letters, father of the Modern Negro Freedom Movement and long-time crusader for the national independence of African peoples, has joined the Communist Party of the United States."

Chicago T-6, previously mentioned, was recontacted on January 17, 1962 and advised he has no further information regarding ST. CLAIR DRAKE.

Chicago T-8 advised on May 23, 1958 that on May 21, 1958, a meeting of the Chicago Du Bois Committee was held at Dunbar Auditorium, 3000 South Parkway, Chicago. He said that Doctor W. E. B. DU BOIS, in his address on the topic "The Negro in Business in a Changing World," praised the Russian system of education. Doctor DU BOIS said the Russians, despite untruths printed in United States newspapers, had really succeeded in the task of ending poverty, ignorance and disease. Further, Doctor DU BOIS stressed that the future of the Negro was not with capitalism

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but with labor, and the future of the Negro and labor were both with socialism. Chicago T-8 advised that at this affair Professor ST. CLAIR DRAKE of Roosevelt College presented to Doctor DU BOIS a scroll which had been signed by ten or twelve persons from the University of Chicago.

Chicago T-8 was recontacted on January 24, 1962 and advised he has no further information regarding ST. CLAIR DRAKE.

Chicago T-9 advised on May 23, 1958 that Doctor W. E. B. DU BOIS recently had been given a scroll signed by local scholars and that Professor ST. CLAIR DRAKE had presented this scroll.

Chicago T-9 is not available for recontact.

Chicago T-10 advised on May 24, 1958 that Professor ST. CLAIR DRAKE was a member of the steering committee of the Chicago Du Bois Committee which put on a program on May 21, 1958 at Dunbar High School in Chicago featuring a speech by W. E. B. DU BOIS.

Chicago T-10 was recontacted on January 24, 1962 and advised he has no further information regarding ST. CLAIR DRAKE.

On April 4, 1958, Chicago T-11 advised that on April 3, 1958, the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship (CCASF) sent letters to numerous individuals who had agreed to appear at an affair for PAUL ROBESON on April 9, 1958, and Professor ST. CLAIR DRAKE was one of those to whom a letter was sent.

A characterization of the CCASF appears at the end of this report.

The July 15, 1949 edition of the "Washington Times Herald," a Washington, D.C. newspaper, carried an article, "Probers Told Robeson is Veteran Red." This article reflects that [redacted] told a committee of Congress on July 14, 1949 that PAUL ROBESON had been a

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member of the CP for many years. [redacted] said he had met ROBESON frequently at the CP headquarters in New York where ROBESON held secret meetings with some of the leading Communists.

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Chicago T-11 was recontacted on January 31, 1962 and advised that he had no additional pertinent information regarding DRAKE.